BERLIN TOPICS.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS THE CLOSE OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY CONFERENCE -HOW STUDENTS CONDUCT A MEETING-

"FAUST" PRODUCED IN IIS ENTIRETY-AMERI-CAN NOTES. There was a noteworthy lack of inter

est manifested at Berlin in the proceedings of the supplementary conference. The Berlin students have formed a strong organization. "Faust" bas been produced at Berlin without deviations from the original text. Minister White recently entertained Herr von Schlözer, the German Mintster at Washington.

LEADING TOPICS AT BERLIN. THE DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE—THE STUDENTS AND THE PHAMA-AMERICAN HOSPITALITIES,

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Benlin, July 4 .- The Supplementary Conference has come to an end, marked by the same absence of popular interest here which attended its opening session the middle of last month, and it now remains to be seen how much effect its decisions will have on Turkey, whether Greece will get her new boundary line in a peaceful way, or whether Europe will be plunged into new difficulties over the transfer of allegiance of three or four thousand square miles of territory, tenanted by banditti and rendered almost a waste through bad government.

I attended a curious meeting of students of the Berlin University a few days ago in a large music and beer hall at the north end of Leipziger-strasse. About 600 young men, seated at seven or eight long tables which stretched from one end of the hall to the other, were drinking and smoking with great hilarity. On the platform was the chairman of the gathering and a committee of ten which had been appointed to draw up a constitation for the government of the student body. Though the students on the floor of the house were almost to a man guzzling beer, I was somewhat surprised to observe that the chairman and committee on the platform were sipping only Seltzer water. It appeared that the Rector of the University had requested the students to abstain from beer at this meeting, and those on the platform were making martyrs of themselves in the vain hope of setting a good example for their fellow students. To deny a German the right to eat and drink at a public gathering of whatever would be tantamount to depriving an American citizen of the freedom of speech. As a friend wittily and truthfully remarked, the Germans seem to eat only between meals. But there was a good excuse in this instance for the indulgence of this national weakness, for the speeches were tedious, the business dragged and the meeting lasted five mortal hours. The president brought the students to order by

clanging a large dinner bell, and then read the constitution offered by the committee. This document was taken up and discussed article article with all the minuteness and patience for which the German race is famous, The most trivial points were considered at a length which would have driven an American student to unparliamentary interruption at least. Speeches worthy of a Greenback member of Congress were burled at an audience which quietly listened to the end without even the pardonable protest of a yawn. The same individual spoke a half dozen times on the same question, and parliamentary law seemed wholly disregarded, if even thought of. When a student rose to speak, cries of "Table! table!" came from all parts of the hall, and the orator got up among the beer glasses and sausages, and addressed his fellows. When a vote was to be taken the president designated three men for each table, who also planted themselves among the drinkables and eatables, at equal distances apart, and each from this vantage-ground counted the number of raised hands at his part of the table, and reported the result in stentorian tones to the presiding officer. He in turn repeated it to a committee of three on the the count. If, because of the ardor of the contest, or the clouds of tobacco smoke, there arose a dispute over the vote of any division of the tables, the Committee on the Blackboard would go down into the hall, count the hands and make a report, which was final. When I left the meeting, nearly two hours after it began, only the first article of the constitution had been dis posed of, and the second was under consideration.

But I have not referred to this student meeting simply because it illustrates German character and customs. I see in it something more justructive and important than its ethnological features. It has also a political significance. It is a sign of the Democratic movement which has already made much progress in Germany, and which is keeping page with the general European drift in this direction. This meeting was in part a rebellion of the masses against the upper-ten-thousand, of the stu dents who do not carry colors against the students who do carry colors, of the plebeian wilden ("wild animals," as the poorer students are called in university slang,) against the aristocratic corps, or, as we would say in America, the Greek letter societies. Heretofore, when the magistrates would invite the students to participate in some public fete, they were forced to apply to the corps as the only organized bodies. Now, bowever, the four or five thousand students of Berlin are united under one constitution, and are represented by a permanent committee. It matters not, therefore, whether, as one authority informs me, none but members of the corps are found on this committee, or whether, as another student assures me, three wilden have places there, the fact remains that the lower orders among the students at the German Capital are be

ginning to demand their rights. There was last night a magnificent representation of the first part of " Faust," not Gounod's opera, but Goethe's tragedy, which was given just as it came from the pen of the great poet himself. Nowhere but in Gormany would a playbouse situated as is the Victoria Theatre, far away from the aristocratic quarter of the city, be filled at the early hour of 6:30 by an audience which listened with the most wrapt attention to a tragedy never meant for the stage, consisting of nearly 200 pages of rhymed verse, which it took over five ours to enact. It is only at rare intervals that Berliners have an opportunity to applaud the masterpiece of this National dramatist, and tomorrow night the second part of "Faust" is to be played for the first time, I believe, in this city. Many of the per formers last evening were from Goethe's own Wermar. Devrient, as Mephistopheles, sustained the high reputation which he enjoys in Germany as an interpreter of Goethe's idea of the fallen archangel. The Crown Prince and Princess, their daughter and son-in-law, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe-Meininger, occupied a box and applauded the players with great heartihess. The royal party left at the end of the fourtn act, but the rest of the audience kept their seats until the curtain fell at just 12 o'clock. Though I must confess that I went to the theatre with forebodings of passing a weary and monotonous seeing, I came away with a higher idea of the post and his work, and of the genius of the German people, who have dared attempt to give a living form to Goethe's delicate phantasies. While the pedautic commentators are vainly striving to discover the full meaning of parts of "Faust." these audacious actors have outstripped them all by giving the public a complete Fant in action. Music, song, scenic effects, histinonic art are all called into play, and the result is that Goethe's work ceases to be a poet's abstract drain, and becomes almost an actual tragedy.

The American Manister gave a dinner, lest Thires.

The American Minister gave a dinner last Thursday evening at the Legation in Behren-strasse in kenor of the German Minister to Washington, Herr The winner was P. Kavanagh, who scored 41 out of a

von Schlözer. Among those present were the distribution of the University Curting the 10; M. Smith, a lower 40, and M. Smi tinguished professors of the University, Curtius, the tinguished professors of the University, Curtius, the Greek scholar and historian, with his clean-shaven, clerical face, and Wattenbach, the paleontologist and mediavalist; Herr von Liebe, the Minister from Brunswick; Assistant Secretary of State Scholz; the Minister of Public Works, Von Maybach; Count Carl Dönhoff and Count Fritz Dönhoff, scions of the well-known Dönhoff family, the former of whom is the twin brother of Count August Dönhoff, the German Secretary of Legation at Washington; and Mr. Everett and Mr. Coleman, the first and second secretaries of the American Legation. Her von Schlözer appeared in excellent health and spirits, and spoke with enthusiasm of his residence in the United States, whither he returns on August 4, after a sojourn of about three months on this side of the Atlantic.

Judge James Birney, of Michigan, the Minister

Judge James Birney, of Michigan, the Minister Resident at The Hague, has been paying Berlin a little visit. Mr. Birney will be remembered by old Abolitionists as the sou of James G. Birney, who, as Abolitionists as the son of James G. Birney, who, as the candidate of the Liberty party in 1844, ruined Clay's hopes for the Presidency. Professor Willard Fiske, of Cornell University, is in Berlin again after a visit to Italy, whither he went from Iceland, thus leaping in a few months from the North Pole to the Equator. He speaks of some delightful hours spent with his old friend and fellow enthusiast in Icelandic lore, the Hon. George P. Marsh, Minister at Rome, It is not generally known, by the way, that Mr. Marsh published in 1838 the first Icelandic grammar ever printed ontside of Denthe way, that Mr. Marsh published in 1838 the first Icelandic grammar ever printed outside of Denmark. The many friends of Mr. Marsh will be glad to learn that, notwithstanding his advanced age, he is in better health now than formerly, and that his magnificent memory is still unimpaired. From the same source I also learn that Mr. Eugene Schuyler goes to his new post at Bucharest the middle of this month. The country is to be congratulated on his promotion, for as treaties are to be negotiated with Bulgaria, Servia, etc., it is well to have as our representative there a man who is familiar with Danubian garia, Servia, etc., it is well to have as our represen-tative there a man who is familiar with Danubian matters and who understands the languages and the peoples of those regions. Professor Fiske met at Mr. Schuyier's ex-Prenner Waddington and Henry James, jr., the novelist. The Hon. Wayne Mac-Veagh, fresh from the Chicago Convention, passed through Berlin to-day on his way to St. Petersburg on professional business.

A CYCLONE IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19 .- A destructive cyclone and hallstorm visited Monroe County, forty-five miles south of this city, on Sunday afternoon. It travelled in a southeasterly direction, sweeping everything in its path. The distance traversed was about seven miles. a swath being cut by it from half a mile to a mile wide. The wind uprooted and twisted the largest trees, while the hall accompanying the storm was very severe. Fields of oats were threshed clean fruit trees were stripped. About worst damage was created in the vineyards, which are very extensive in this region. These were completely stripped. A few houses and barns were unset, live stock somewhat injured, and windows cleared of glass. as at the present time is roughly estimated at

THE STATE CANALS PROSPEROUS.

ALBANY, July 19 .- State Engineer Seymour and Superintendent of Public Works Dutcher have returned from their tour of inspection of the water reservoirs in the Counties of Hamilton and the cauals. The business of the canals was never more prosperous. Last year there were 3.247 boats in commission and it is expected the number will be full 3.500 this year.

The following is a comparative statement of tolls re-ceived from the opening of the canals to and including July 14 in the years named: 1880, \$448,707 70; 1879. \$244,095 69. The tons carried and the number of miles covered have increased nearly 100 per cent.

MR. COIT'S PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

NORWICH, Conn., July 19 .- The following s an exact statement of the public bequests of the late Dr. Daniel T. Coit, of this city: To Yale College, subject to annuities of \$1,000 each to his two sisters, \$100,000; to Charleton College. Minnesota, \$5,000; to Berea Coilege, Kentucky, \$2.500; to Oberlin College, Ohio, \$2,500; to the Howard Benevolent Society, of Boston, \$1,000; to the Coit Library, Griswold, Conn., \$3,000; to the Otis Library, Norwich, \$5,000.

The Oris Library and Carleton College, as residuary legatees, are likely to receive as much in addition to these bequests as the original amounts.

THE CONFERENCE WITH THE UTES.

Los Pinos, Col., July 19 .- At an informal meeting yesterday Ouray informed the Ute Commissioners that 100 lodges of White River Utes were or their, way, and would arrive here on Tuesday night. At the request of Ouray and the Uncompanier Utes the first grand council appointed for Monday was postponed until Wednesday. The Commission is quite hopeful that all metters will be D. W. Kirk, secretary, announces the formation of a Garfield and Arthur club at New-Canaan, Conn. platform, who chalked it in large characters on a companier Utes the first grand council appointed big blackboard, so that the whole body witnessed for Monday was postponed until Wednesday. The amicably adjusted.

General McKenzie and the greater part of his cavalry command broke camp on the Uncompangre River yesterday and left for Grand River.

FRENCH HARBOR FEES.

Washington, July 19 .- The Consul of the United States at Havre, France, has transmitted to the Department of State a decision by the French Court of Appeal, Civit Chamber, with reference to the entran of foreign vessels into French ports and brokerage fees It would appear from the Consul's dispatch that ander this ruling ships can be entered by consigners without the employment of brokers, and our shippers be thus relieved of onerous borkers' fees, which amount to 10 cents per ton on French tounage, reaching in many instances as high as \$250.

THE BROKEN BRATTLEBORO BANK.

Bellows Falls, Vt., July 10 .- An informal meeting of the stockholders of the broken Brattlebore National Bank was held here to-day and stock to the amount of \$102,400 was represented. No directors ap peared. A general discussion was held, resulting in electing a committee to take such measures as seem best to secure all the assets possible to offset the liabilities. The Examiner finds that the assets are \$60,000, the liabilities nearly \$100,000. A substantial reward will probably be offered for the arrest of Waite.

TRYING TO LYNCH A LIQUOR-DEALER.

Bradford, Penn., July 18 .- This afternoon . J. Moon, a liquor-dealer at Rew City, attempted two outrageous assaults. An enraged mob surrounded his house, and declared their purpose to lynch bim. He was rescued by citizens and taken to another house. When this was discovered the mob followed, and broke in the front of the building. The citizens protected Moon, however, and telegraphed to this city for officers, who proceeded to Rew City and secured and removed

FALSE REPORT OF AN INDIAN FIGHT.

CHEYENNE, W. T., July 19 .- The report of n engagement between two companies of the Seventh Cavalry and the hostile Sloux is not believed by the military authorities. The rumor must have arisen from the fact that a Crow hunting party recently encountered a band of Sloux 100 miles north of Fort Sarpy, the latter being victorious. Two companies of the Seventh Cavairy are out for the Summer hunting, and hence the connection of troops with the reported fight.

SALE OF NEW COTTON.

MACON, Ga., July 19 .- The first bale of Georgia cotton of the crop of 1880 arrived in Albany on Saturday afternoon. It was raised by Primus Jones, and is the earliest ever produced in the State. It sold for 15

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 19 .- The first bale of new cotton recrived here on Sunday night, was sold to-day. It is classed "strict good ordinars," and brought 1022 cents per pound.

GIVEN UP BY THE SEA.

MANASQUAN, N. J., July 19 .- The body o Thomas Ovens, the postal agent, who was drowned while bathing with Miss Zimmerman at Squan Beach on Friday night, was found near Sea Plain, two miles north of this place, last evening. Ovens was the only support of a widowed mother residing in Philadelphia. The body will be forwarded there this morning.

A PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR'S HERESY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19 .- The Rev. E. T. Adams, paster of the Presbyterian Church at Dunkirk, has been cited to appear before the Buffalo Presbytery on August 2 to answer to a charge of heresy against the doctrines of that church in a recent sermon.

RIFLE-SHOOTING IN NEW-JERSEY.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., July 19 .- A number of New-York and New-Jersey riflemen competed here to-day for a Remington rifle. The conditions were: 200 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1880.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

GENERAL GRANT ON GARFIELD. HE PROMISES HIM HEARTY SUPPORT-MISREPORTS DENIED.

DENVER Col. July 19 -- General Grant in a re cent interview said : "I can say without hesita tion that I will give Garfield my hearty support. There is no reason why any Republican should not vote for Garfield. I know him to be a man of talent, thoroughly accomplished and an upright man. I have nothing against General Hancock, but Garfield is the man for the office." He denied the report that he had complained of Senators Conkling and Logan having deceived him. He had no letter from either of them either before or after the Convention, since his return to America. He said of all men, Senators Coukling and Logan were the last for him to find fault with, and he felt more proud of the 312 that stood by him than if he had received the nomina-

tion by unfair means.

A special dispatch to The Republican from Maniton, says the members of the State Press Association were presented to General Grant last night. The party will be joined by Ulysses, ir., and Fred Grant to-norrow. They visit Leadville next week, and then Denver.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

AN INVITATION TO SAMUEL J. TILDEN TO PRESIDE AT THE DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING-INVING HALL'S CLAIM TO REGULARITY.

The Irving Hall Executive Committee held a meet ing yesterday, and appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Tilden and urge him to preside at the mass-meeting to be held in the Academy of Music on July 28. After a good deal of debate the following letter was agreed upon:

The Hon. WILLIAM H. BARNUM, Chairman of the Na-The Hon. WILLIAM H. BARNUM, Chairman of the National Committee.

Sir: Picase communicate to the National Committee the fact that this organization has already begin the active work of the campaign with a view of securing for the National Democrate ticket the full vote of the Democracy of this elsy. We have a complete organization in every Assembly District in this city, which is in constant communication with the County organization whose headquarters are at Irving Hail; and these Assembly district committees are now actually engaged in organizang local campaign close, through which political information may be disseminated among the voters and every Democrat be made interested in the active work of the campaign.

We have secured the Academy of Music, Nilsson Hail

voters and every Democrat be made interested in the active work of the campaign.

We have secured tae Academy of Music, Nilsson Hall and Irving Hall for the evening of the 28th of this mouth, when we will hold our grand mass-needs and English. By a resolution of our Committee on Officers and Invitations your committee is respectfully requested to participate in the meeting of the 28th inst, and during the campaign we shall be harpy to have your hearty ecoperation. happy to have your hearty co-operation,
John McKeon, Chairman.

The Executive Committee received a report from a sub-committee that the blanks for the nomination of Inspectors of Election would be ready by July 23, and that the blanks for the nomination of Federal Supervisors of Election would be given out by Chief Supervisor John I. Davenport about August 1.

PROSPECTS IN ARKANSAS.

Ex-State Senator Richard A. Dawson, of Arkansas, was at the Republican Headquarters yester day. He did not think there was much hope of carrying the State of Arkansas, as he believed it to be a Demo cratic State. There is very little intimidation practised there, he said. Business is good in Arkansas, and most of the whites and blacks are hard at work. Many of the colered men are accumulating property. A good many Northern people have come into the State within the last five years, and Northern capital is seeking chances last five years, and Northern capital is seeking chances for investment. There is a very large Greenback vote in the State, and there is a possibility of a combination between the Greenbackers and the Republicans. The Hd Congressional D.stirict may be carried by the Republicans. The Republican candidate will probably be Judge Williams, a very popular man and a good speaker. If any Republican can carry the District it is believed that be can. The Democrats are divided, and are not likely to come together. A strong effort will be made by the Republicans to carry the IId District.

REPUBLICAN ACTIVITY. The Republican National Committee, at its head-

quarters in Fifth-ave., still continues to receive letters of the most favorable character from all parts of the Union. Henry J. Ten Eyck writes from Albany: "We have an organized Republican club here with an active membership of 2,000, and at-

of a Garfield and Arthur club at New-Camaga, Conn.
It possesses a fine club-room, and has suspended a
large banner in front of the building.

Many ask for documents, and all the writers
speak in glowing terms of the political prospects in
their districts. Among the visitors who called yes-

their districts. Autong the visitors who called yesterday were Senator Blair, of New-Hampshire; Anthony Taylor, of Virginia; Edward Wheeler, John G. Price and G. W. McDiarmid, prominent Republicans of Little Rock, Ark.; ex-State Senator Richard, A. Dawson, of Pine Binff, Ark.; Thomas B. Keoga of Greenboro, N. C.; D. C. Willard, of Washington, D. C.; John W. Sneads, of Pinladelphia.

THE SOLDIERS REUNION.

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- The War Department to-day ordered 1,500 tents, along with a supply of cannon and flags, turned over to the committee in charge of the arrangements for the coming soldiers remain at Columbus, Ohio, August 10, 11 and 12. The President, General Sherman, and a number of prominent Army a.d. navy officers are making ar-rangements to attend.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

BUFFALO, July 19.—A strike of bricklayers occurred here to day owing to the contractors employing mer and are not members of the Bricklayers' Union. AN INTOXICATED WOMAN FATALLY INJURED, PROVIDENCE, E. I., July 19.—Mrs. Hugh Finne gan was fatally injured this evening in East Greenwich, by faining down stairs while intoxicated.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD TRACK.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 19.—At Goshen on Satnoay right, James Stamford, while walking on the Eric han
av, was killed by the cars. He leaves a wife and chalcren.

CHICAGO, July 18.—At an early hour this mig. Chicago, July 18.—At an early hour this mig. Charles Ranales shot and killed George Lee in orderly house on South Clark-st. Both persons are contained was arrested.

coderly house on Sound Clarket. Both persons are colored. Hamales was attrested.

SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

SPRINGPIELD, Mass., July 19.—Kossell Gunn and Robert M. Waitlord, both colored, who pleaded galla; to assaulting Ellia Crosby, of Stockbridge, in May, were to-day sentenced to the State Prison for life.

A BROOKLYN BOY DROWNED.

MANAHAWKEN, N. J., July 19.—Frederick Sewall, the seventeen year old son of Dr. E. R. Sewall, of Brooklyn, was drowned in Great Neck Fond yesterday by the capaling of a row-locat. The body has not been recovered.

New-Ollieans, July 19.—The body of the lost child, Johnane Cain, who has been missing since June 27, was found in a yealt on old simily's prefuses fooder. It is supposed that he accidentally feil into the vault and was sufficiented.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN CHICAGO.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, July 19.—A German named Martin
Kraatz attacked his brother this morning with a shoemaker'
kuife and influence a mornal wound. The hyother has inter
fered in a quarrel between Martin Kraatz and his wife.

KILLED AT A PICNIC.

BOSTON, July 19.—During the annual picnic of the German Ald Society this afternoon one of the guy repeature supporting a greased pole gave way, and the pole fell upon Mrs. Pauline W. Single, crushing her skull and killing her in-

Stantly.

AN AMERICAN BARK WRECKED,

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18.—The American bark
Sgsan A. Blaisdell, of Boston, went ashore June 24, of
Chimilton River, Spanish Hondaras. The vessels a total
loss. The crew were sent to New-Orleans by the American Consul.

A DRUNKEN MAN SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND CHILD,
PITT-TON, Penn., July 19.—Justus Hoffman, s.
German shoemaker of this piace, shot his wife and baby this
evening, fustantly killing the child and fatally wounding Mrs.
Hoffman. He was arrested. The crime is attributed to
atrong drink.

Hofman: Ho was aircace. In the control of the contr

gine, weighing 5,000 pounds, was blown twenty yards away.

A WANTON MURDER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—Last night at Duckwell's grocery, six miles from this city. Cash Davidson, a weattay young farmer, while drung, tried to shoot an unoffeeding negro, but was hindered by Duckwell. Alexander Taylor then came in to buy a bottle of beer, and Davidson irred at him killing him instantly. Hethen beat snother negro with the butt of the gun and drove away.

with the butt of the gun and drove away.

A BOY FALIS OFF A DOG AND IS DROWNED.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 19.—At Edenville, yesterday afternoon Frederick Baraard, a boy nine years old was drowned in the canal. The boy rode a big Newfoundland dog into the water and fell off. The dog drove twice into the water for the boy, but as the latter had no clothing failed to rescue him. The dog gave warning and the body was recovered. A few days before the dog had rescued a boy by seising his hand with his mouth.

PROGRESS WITH THE IRISH LAND BILL. R. GLADSTONE ADMONISHES MR. PARNELL-THE APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF LADY BUR-

DETT-COUTTS ANNOUNCED-AMERICAN SUCCESS IN ROUMANIA.

The Irish Compensation bill has passed Committee. Mr. Gladstone through warned Mr. Parnell not to continue obstructive tactics. The marriage engagement of Lady Burde t-Coutts and Mr. A. Bartlett, M. P., is announced. The American reaping machines have achieved great success in Roumania. Dean Stanley has bowed to the will of Parliarespect to the Napoin leon memorial. Turkey continues to manifest distrust of Russia. Great scores have been made by the American ridemen at Wimbledon.

THE ORIENTAL PERPLEXITIES. TURKISH SUSPICIONS OF RUSSIA-HINTS AS TO THE

RUSSIAN POLICY. LONDON, Monday, July 19, 1880.

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"It is generally believed here that if the Porte resists the Powers the resistance will be chiefly the result of fear that concession would encourage the Pan Stayistaspirations of the Bulkarans, which menace the existence of the Turkish Emphe in Europe. The proceedings in Bulgaria, where Russian influence is becoming stronger, and where large initiary preparations are going on are regarded with great mistriat. It is supposed that Russia intends prefling by the present situation in the Pennsula to carry out the programme in the Treaty of San Stefane. It is interesting to know by what light Eastern affairs are viewed by public opinion. In Russia, for thereby the real aim of Russian policy may be seen.

The st. Petersburg Vedomosti declares that the aims of Russia are evident and certain, and offensive toward nobody, for they consist only of the constitution of independent San States on the Pennsula, and in occuring the Dardanchies. No Power can have more moderate wishes; but it is necessary they should be realized, even at the cost of great trouble, for no other flag than the Russian ought to be allowed to wave on the Bosphorus, Should to an too be pessible, it would be better not to make any change in the affairs of the Pennsula for the present.

The -cmi-efficial Bereg says that no intrigues or secret conspiracies are noccasary to accelerate the collapse of the Turkish Empire. The situation has now come to a The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

The semi-official Rereg says that no intrigues or secret conspiratels are necessary to accelerate the collapse of the Turkish Empire. The situation has now come to a point where it is only desirable to give a free hand to the Christians in the Pennsula. A general insurrection might follow, and streams of brood be shed; but the struggle would certainly not last long, in consequence of the political and moral decadence of the Ports. The Rereg would prefer a pacific solution; but at the same time, it says, the interests of all the Powers demand that their designs should be achieved, and that an end anomal be quickly made to the present insupportable situation.

shead be quosely made to the present insupportable.

The Moloa says: We are convinced that all the Powers except Austria and German, agree in the plan to liquidate the Turkish Empire. Austria will also be not disinctined to share such liquidation if she were allowed to take part of the booty. For the moment Austria may wish peace preserved, in order to wait for a more invorsible time for reopening the Eastern question; but it must be regarded as a piece of good luck for the different nationalities of the Pennisula that Austria is now much occupied with home difficulties, and is therefore not able to hinder the natural development of the affairs of the East."

A dispatch to The Times from Berlin says:

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Austria does not appear to be inclined to support any radical measures against Turkey, and believes it will be quite sufficient to convenee the Porte that no change in the resolution of the Conference will be made. The future development of the question may then be left entirely to the cause of time, and to accidental circumstances. The German Cabinet will, in its policy, be united to its Austrian ally, and will do all in its power to save Turkey from complete destruction. The installation of a German special commission for reorganizing the Turkish administration is very significant in this respect. The negotiations on this matter have been confused very secretly, as neither the German Cabinet not the Porte might have found it advantageous for their purpose that the arrangement should be too early made known to the other Governments.

AMERICAN SUCCESSES AT WIMBLEDON. REMARKABLE SCORES MADE IN SEVERAL MATCHES.

WIMBLEDON, Monday, July 19, 1880. In shooting for the "Albert" prizes (First Stage), at 600 yards, Jackson scored 70; Laird, 66; Hyde, 64: Fisher, 63; Brown, 68; Gerrish, 63; Dudley, 60; Rockwell, 62; Farrow, 69, and Scott, 71. English score is known to be higher than that of Scott, namely 72. William Rigby scored 70 and Baker 65.

In the competition for the "Albert" prizes (first stage, at the 900 yards range, the Americans, with good light, made wonderful shooting, the scores standing as fol-lows: Scott 47, making a total at the two rang s of 118; Farrow 47, total 116; Jackson 45 total 115; Brown 44, total 112; Gerrish 43, total 106; Hyde 41, total 105; Laird 38, total 104; Fisher 39, total 102; Rockwell 37, total 99; Dudley 37, total 97.

These scores compare with those of the British and Rigby 112. Baker 106, McIsaac 114, Major Serwen 102. Fenton 98, and Humphrey 115. Thus, as far as is known, Scott and Farrow are first and second, and Jackson and Humphrey are tied for the third place. In the "Hal ford" competition Fenton takes the first prize, and Jackson the second. Rockwell tied with another man

and divides the third prize.

In the "Cartis and Harvey" competition Humphrey takes the first prize and Farrow and three others are

In the shooting for the "St. Leger" prizes four made the highest possible score, including Jackson and Reown, and divide the prize.

50, and then fired three extra shots in consideration of having made the highest possible score, getting two buil's eyes and one inner. Joynt scored 49 in the same

bail's eyes and one inner. Joynt scored 40 in the same competition.

In the contest for the "Arthur" prize Jackson scored 40, which is the best so far. Figher scored 46.

For the Ladies' National Rifle Association Any Rifle prize Jackson scored 35 out of a possible 35. Hundrier's score in the "Albert" competition is 114.

The foliowing is the latest concerning the composition of the Afherican and English teams: The American team will consist of Scott, Farcow, Jackson, Brown, Gerrish, Laird, Hyde and Dudler.

There may prisary, be one change it Clark arrives in time to shoot. The English team will consist of Humphrey, Young, Halford, Boyd, Jayot, Smith, Eaker and Fatton.

and Fentian.

In the "Albert" competition Lieutenant Colonel Berram made 116, thus it imp Farrow for the second place. The selection of the trains has been greatly influenced at the shooting for the "Albert" prize. The fold scores the Earlish team are as follows: Humphrey, 114; hasford, 103; Boyd, 167; Joynt, 95; Fenon, 98; Smith, 109, and Barker, 106.

THE CATTLE TRADE RESTRICTIONS. BRITISH PROTESTS AGAINST CLASSING AMERICAN CATTLE AS DISEASED. LONDON, Monday, July 19, 1880.

A deputation of representatives of the Town councils of Manchester, Salierd, Leeds, and other northern towns, and the Butchers' and Cattle Trade As sociation, had an interview to-day with Earl Spencer Lord President of the Council, in regard to the restric tions on the importation of foreign cattle.

The deputation was introduced to Earl Spencer by Mr. Jacob Bright, Member of Parliament for Manchester. During the interview one of the deputation said that the compulsory slaughter of cattle added a penny to two pence per pound to the cost to the inland sumer, while under the existing system of inspection there was little danger of diseased cattle passing. Earl Spencer said it was his duty to administer the law. He quoted American precedents to show that disease in cattle may be latent for two months. He said h should follow the course of his predecessor, who never attempted to make or increase restrictions, so as to afford anything like protection to farmers. He said h

afford anything like protection to farmers. He said he existing taw, to facilitate the meat trade of the country, but that the Government do not see their way clear to remove the restrictions at present.

At a meeting of the cattle-trade deputation, before it wated on Earl Spencer, a resolution was adopted deciaring that the present restrictions on the importation of foreign outle are arbitrary and unnecessary, and calling on the Government to relax them so far as to allow healthy cattle, after thorough examination, to be seen to inland markets for sale and immediate sleaghter.

shoughter.

Mr. Arthur Arnold, Member of Parliament for Salford, referring to a motion that he lutends to make on the subject in the House of Commons on the 6th of August next, urged the deputation to impress upon their representatives the necessity of supporting it, He deprecated the action of the late Government in leading the United States among infested countries, and pointed to the significant fact that the importation of live cattle from America had increased despite restrictions. He said the present restrictions were arbitrary, and not for the good of the country.

IRISH POLITICS AND CROPS. LONDON, Monday, July 19, 1880.

The Dublin correspondent of The Times says: The Flag of Ireland condemns the Compensation for Disurbance bill entirely, and says: "It is a trumper; makeshift." The correspondent says: "The scare of famine fever in the West of Ireland is rapidly dying out. From all parts of the country come the most cheering accounts of the condition of the crops, which are only darkened by reports of the appearance of points blight in some districts in parts of Counties Duolin, Silgo, Cork Imperial.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

AN IMPORTANT BILL ABANDONED-THE IRISH BILL PASSING.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20, 1880. It is understood that the Cabinet Council on Saturday decided to abandon the "Hares and Rabbits" bill, and to persevere with the "Employers' Liability " bill.

In the House of Commons last night the Com-pensation bill passed through the committee, all amendments of the opposition being rejected. Mr. Gladstone, during the debate, warned Mr. Parnell not to continue his obstructive tactics.

MADAME SKOBELEFF MURDERED.

KILLED BY A RUSSIAN CAPTAIN WHO COMMITS SUI-CIDE.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20, 1880. The Times's Constantinople dispatch says: General Skobeleff's mother left here on the 17th justant in a carriage for Tchirpan, with money and medical supplies for the hospital there. She was attacked when halfway on the road by armed men. Madame Skobeleff was killed, and a servant

men. Madame Skobeleff was killed, and a servant and steward were dangerously wounded. Considerable money was stolen. Gendarmerie were sent out in pursuit of the murderers.

A later felegram reports that a Russian Captain named Mussoff, who committed the crime, has been captured. When arrested he shot himself with a revelver, and is not expected to recover. The steward and a concliman have since died. Madame Skobeleff had been here for some time or ganizing schools and hospitals.

AMERICAN REAPERS IN EOUMANIA.

The Bucharest correspondent of The Times eass: "At a recent trial of self-binding reaping machines on the grounds of the Agricultural College here the following four American makers were represented: Walter A. Wood, the Johnson Harvesting Machine Company, McCormick & Co., and Aultman & Co. The Aultman machine won the first prize, the machine of Me Cormick & Co. the second, and the machine of Walter A. Wood the third prize. The first-prize winner cut and bound five acres of wheat in four and a quarter hours.

bound five acres of wheat in four and a quarter sours.

Mr. Lee, of Bucharest, has taken the agency of the Aultman machine, and has given an order for forty of them."

A dispatch to The Times from Bucharest says: "The wheat harvest is progressing, and the crop is in general afine one. A number of American farming implements has been sold here by Mr. Lee. Their superior quality and extreme lightness have attracted the attention of intelligent farmers, who are beginning to realize that they must introduce American labor-saying implements

SETTLING THE AFGHAN TROUBLES.

LONDON, Monday, July 19, 1880. A Calcutta dispatch to The Times says: "The latest news from Afghanistan seems to point to the early evacuation of Cabul. Abdurrahman Khan is ex pected here in a few days. His last letter from Chustkar is friendly."

The Times's correspondent at Cabul telegrapes that the 17th Beugai Cavalry has left Cabul. This is the first step in the retirement of the British

troops. The whole country is quiet.

The correspondent of The Times at Cabul says: "For the moment it seems that we are really on the eve of a satisfactory settlement, and as if in supporting Abdurrahman Knap, we had found an Afghan Sirdar with whom an agreement is desirable and possible." LADY BURDETT-COUTTS ABOUT TO MARRY. LONDON, Tuesday, July 20, 1880.

The Standard this morning says: "We undertand that a marriage has been arranged between Lady Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Ashmead Barlett, member o Parliament for Eye." The above announcement will doubtless cause a social sensation Eugland. Lady Burdett-Coutts, who

a baroness in her own right, was born in 1814. She inherited the vast wealth of her grandfather, Thomas Coutts, the banker, and has been noted for her great generosity.

DEAN STANLEY SUBMITS. LONDON, Monday, July 19, 1880. It is stated that Dean Stanley has formally communicated the resolution of the House of Common to the Memorial Committee, under whose orders the Napoleon statue was executed, as an indication that they must find some other destination for it. The chapels at Windsor and Christ Church are spoken of. In Paris the Republican papers express approval of the Parliamen-tary resolution on the subject.

FESTIVITIES AT BRUSSELS.

The festivities of the fiftieth anniversary of Belgian independence began on Sunday with a graud review of the royal army and the civic guard. The Belgian press entertained that of the world in general on Sunday, upward of 120 journalists meet ing at a splendid banquet, with the President of the Chamber of Representatives in the chair. Europe, America and India were represented.

EGYPT AND HER CREDITORS.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, July 19, 1880. The Russian Consul at this port to-day gave notice of the adhesion of Russia to the International Committee of Liquidation. The acceptance of the Committee by the United States-the only Government which has not yet given its adhesion—is expected soon, the Egyptian Government having agreed to the conditions on which the United States made its assent depend.

FRANCE AND THE JESUITS.

A Paris dispatch to The Times says: "The Government apparently intends to leave the religious rders undisturbed until after the dispersion of the Jea nit schools on August 31." Between forty and fifty no-vices from the Jesuit monastery at Angers, France, have le't Dieppe for England. Numbers of Jesuits expelled from France are daily arriving at Rome.

LEOPOLD AND LOUISE SICK. NEWPORT, R. I., July 19 .- Two attachés of

the English Legation, who are here, have information that Prince Leopoid is seriously ill in Canada. QUEBEC, July 19.-Captain Chaters announces for the Governor-General that the Princess Louise finds herself compelled to follow the medical advice she has received which prescribes complete rest, to regain her strength which has been affected by the injuries sustained from which has been adeceded by the indires sustained the accident which occurred last Winter when going to the Senate Chamber, at Ottawa, to hold a reception. By order of her medical advisers the Princess will proceed to Europe early next month to visit one of the German watering places, and afterward go for a time to England. It is officially stated that white salmon-fishing. Prince Leopolo met with a slight accidut, and sprained his leg. TORONTO, July 19 .- A special dispatch from Quebec to The Globe says that Prince Leopold and his sister, with their respective staffs, will sail together by the Allan Line steamship Polynesian, Captain Brown, from this port instead of New-York on Saturday, July 31.

THE MORTALITY IN HAVANA. HAVANA, July 19 .- Seventy-four deaths occurred from yellow fever and four from small-pox during the week ended last Saturday.

FOREIGN NOTES. LONDON, Monday, July 19, 1880.

William Cliff & Co., merchants, of Manchester, bave falled. Their habilities are stated at £54,000. The Baily Times' St. Petersburg dispatch says: The

early arrival of the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Minister, nere, is altogether doubted.

The report of the Italian Senatorial Committee recommends that the Senate pass the grist-tax bill from Constitutional considerations. The strike of the cotton operatives, at Oldham, has

thus far produced very little effect. No mill has stopped work. It is believed that the places of the strikers will be easily filled. The British steamer Excelsior, Captain Clayton, from Maiaga for New-York, has put back to Malaga, baving broken the low-pressure piston-rod. Repairs will detain the steamer ten days,

Cardinal Nine, the Papal Secretary of State, has reof diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Beigium will shortly be spened. signed. It is thought that negotiations for the renewal The great embankment in Scinde, India, known as the

Kusmore Bund, has given way. It extends from Kusmore to the mouth of the Bejari Caval, a distance of forty miles. The present breach can be easily repaired. The Standard's Vienna dispatch says that 1,500 riflemen are in Vienna from every part of the monarchy to celebrate the first shooting contest of the United Rifle men of Austria. There are also present crack shots from America. The prizes are valued at \$20,000. Prince Jerome Napoleon's son, Victor, was eighteen

years of age yesterday. In Paris, an anti-Jeromist organ

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EXPOSURE OF DELIBERATE VILLANY.

EFFECT OF THE LAWS OF 1870.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT RESUMES HIS STORY BEFORM THE WALLACE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE -EFFORTS TO STOP NATURALIZATION FRAUDS THWARTED BY DEMOCRATIC JUDGES - AMEND-MENTS TO THE ELECTION LAWS SUGGESTED-

John I. Davenport was again before the Wallace Committee yesterday, and again provoked the Democratic members with his records of Democratic naturalization frauds. He showed that the wholesale naturalization of 1868 was a carefully laid scheme, by quoting the orders for blank certificates and applications given out in October of that year. He also produced the depositions of several thousand persons who had received these fraudulent papers. Senators Wallace and McDonald cross-examined him at great length, but were careful to touch upon only the minor points of his testimony. Mr. Davenport, at the request of the Committee, suggested a number of alterations in the existing election laws.

A BAD RECORD NOT YET FINISHED.

DEMANDING PAPERS-"COMPLIMENTS OF CORONER WOLTMAN" - DETAILS OF THE FRAUDULENT SCHEME-HOW JUDGE BARNARD FREED A GANG OF REPEATERS.

The Wallace Committee resumed its investigation yesterday morning, in Postmaster James' room, in the Post Office Building, Senator Wallace, the chairman, Senator McDonald and Senator Blair, being

John I. Davenport was again on the stand, under the cross-examination of Senator McDonald. The first demand was for the witness to furnish the names of those against whom warrants had been issued by him. He expressed his willingness to comply if the committee would pay the expense. The Senator then referred to the case of Antonio Kurchell, and asked for his naturalization papers. Mr. Davenport said they were in his possessie would produce them in the afternoon, Without these papers and the list of persons against whom warrants were issued, Senator McDonald was unable to proceed, and it was proposed that, in the absence of Mr. Wallace, who had not then appeared, the committee should take a recess. Senator Blaif said that this was unnecessary, as he had a few questions to put to the witness in the meantime. In reply to these questions, Mr. Davenport said that many of the applications for naturalization in 1868 did not bear the signatures of the applicants, and that no witness appearing upon them was ex-

ammed. I also found, he continued, on the part of applicants a great ignorance as to what the proceeding was which they had gone through. Many of them were still unable to read or write English; many of them were unable to read or write at all. One of them had sent to his house a copy of one of the Mayor's proclamations in 1870 relating to the census. He got a certificate in 1868, but thought that was his first paper, and subsequently, when he received the proclamation, he kept them together, beheving that the latter was his naturalization paper. These naturalization papers were frequently sent to the residences of persons, and were marked with compliments of the Democratic brethren. I have here an original envelope which was sent out in this way marked "With the compliments of Coroner Woltman." In addition to the list I furnished the other day of persons whose names were used in the courts as witnesses are those of Richard Croker. Joel O. Stevens, J. Campbell and Stephen O'Brien.

There were ordered and printed for the Supreme Court on September 16, 1868, 10,000 blank applications and 9,000 certificates; three days afterward, although they never naturalized a single peron until October 5, 10,000 new applications were ordered and printed. On the 5th, when they had naturalized only two persons, 25,000 more blank applications and 5,000 more blank certificates; on the 12th of October, 5,000 applications and 5,000 certificates more; on the 13th, 10,000 more applications; on the 15th, 10,000 more certificates; on the 16th, 5,000 more applications; on the 19th, 5.000 more applications; on the 20th, 10,000 more certificates; and on the 22d, the last day they had in which to naturalize, 5,000 more applications.

That was in the Supreme Court alone. Senator Blair-I think you stated that it was only in that year that the Supreme Court naturalized at

Mr. Davenport-I have so testified Senator Blair-State whether or not Judge Ran ard, who presided over this court and accomplished these things, was himself a candidate for reelection that year ?

Mr. Davenport-He was NO PUNISHMENT FOR THE PERJURY.

I want to call your attention, Mr. Davenport comtinued, to the fact that there was no statute of the United States under which any of the persons swearing to these naturalization papers could be punished for perjury, as the use of affidavits in naturalization proceedings is wholly unauthorized. In the case of Sweetman, who was indicted for swearing to just such affidavits as these, and was convicted in the court below, on certiorari to the Court of Over and Terminer the conviction was reversed, upon the ground that if it was perjury it was within the United States and not the State Courts. The United States Courts have no statute under which such perjury could be punished. This

was generally known. Senator Blair-Therefore these persons supposed they could make these statements with impunity. Will you state what was done to rectify this state of things ?

Mr. Davenport-The statute of 1870, under which these arrests were made, covers the use of these fraudulent certificates which had been issued previously, and makes it an offcuce to use them or to be possessed of them. The provisions of the statute were published, and became a matter of common

knowledge in the State. With reference to other changes that might be suggested in the law, I would first ask for the en-actment of some provision extending to those who have received honorable discharge from the Navy the same provision as are granted to men who are honorably discharged from the Army.

Second-The passage of an act legalizing the naturalizations made throughout the United States between the years 1873 and 1875; for, as it stands to-day, there was no white man in the United States who could be naturalized by law in the period between those years. The courts were ignorant of the fact that the statutes for the naturalization of white aliens had been repealed, and went on naturalizing men as before. The statute that had existed down to 1873 was repealed by the passage of the Revised Statutes, which provided only for the naturalization of persons of African descent. In 1875 the fact was brought before the notice of Congress, and the words "and white aliens" were reinserted, but they neglected to legalize the naturalization of persons who had become naturalized in the intervening period. That fact was brought to the notice of the present Congress in the session of 1879, but I presume they have been too much engaged in investigations to notice it. It may be that some one may want to not arbitrarily in these cases at some future day; therefore I should like to see the question provided for.

Third—The adoption of some amendment of the naturalization laws which will forever prevent courts sitting for the naturalization of aliens from entertaining the application of more than one person seeking to be admitted as a citizen at one and the same time, or to receive evidence from more than one person before the court at the same time.

Fourth—I suggest the enactment of some erovision, whereby in one of the departments of Government at Washington there shall be established a National bureau to record the naturalization of citizens; at which bureau every court authorized to admit to citizens; at which bureau every court authorized to admit to citizenship shall be required to certify of the fact that the statutes for the naturals-

ernment at Washington there shall be established a National bureau to record the naturalization of citizens; at which bureau every court authorized to admit to citizenship shall be to admit to citizenship shall be required to certify under its scal and under the hands of its elerk, the name, age, place of birth, time of arrival in the United States, and the port or place of arrival, with